

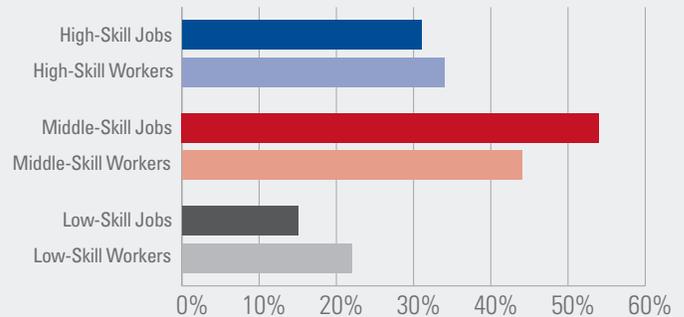
Congress should make Pell grants more job driven

The U.S. has a middle-skill gap

Middle-skill jobs — jobs that require more than a high school diploma but not a four-year degree — make up 54% of jobs in the U.S. economy. But only 44% of U.S. workers are trained at the middle-skill level.

Source: NSC analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics by State, May 2012 and American Community Survey data, 2012.

Middle-skill jobs are going unfilled
Jobs and workers by skill level, United States, 2012

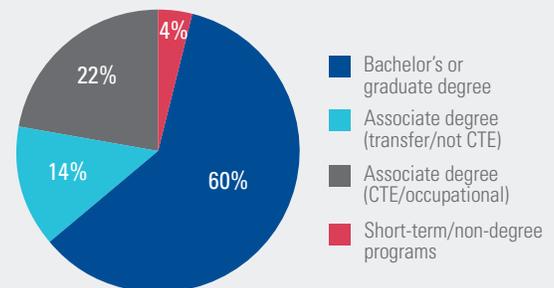


Making Pell Grants more job driven will help help bridge the skills gap

More than half a million people earned short-term postsecondary certificates in 2010, and more than two-thirds were in high-demand sectors. While 25% of undergraduate credentials are short term, only 4% of Pell dollars go to these programs, limiting access for lower-income job seekers.

Source: Workforce Data Quality Campaign's analysis of Pell Grant expenditures 2013 - 2014.

Pell dollars are not aligned with labor market demand
Pell grant expenditures in 2014

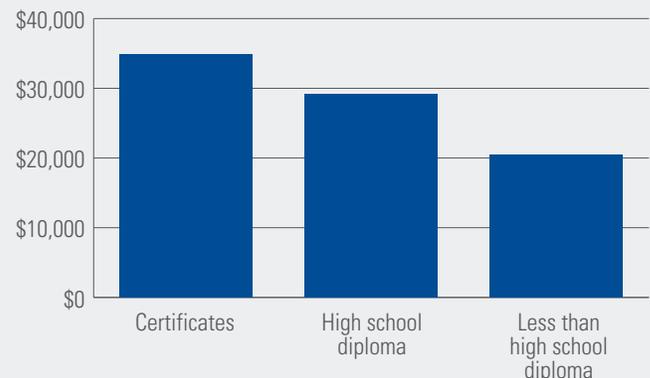


Making Pell Grants more job driven pays off

The average postsecondary certificate holder has 20% higher lifetime earnings than an individual with only a high school diploma — a difference of about \$240,000. We need to make sure U.S. workers and businesses can access the skills that drive economic growth and shared prosperity.

Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, Certificates: Gateway to Gainful Employment and College Degrees, June 2012.

Certificates pay
Median Annual Earnings



Endorse the **JOBS Act**, which expands Pell eligibility to short-term, industry-validated postsecondary certificates.

For More Information: Contact **Kermit Kaleba, Federal Policy Director**, National Skills Coalition at kermitk@nationalskillscoalition.org

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